

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

War in Europe—Its Inevitable
Consequences.

The blow has been struck. Germany, with her thirty-two millions of population, has invaded and attacked Denmark, with her two millions of people and her little army of forty thousand. The latter, however, has not recoiled from the attack, but stands bravely up to defend what she deems her unalienable rights. The Danes are so small a nation that all comparison between them and their enemies is ridiculous. They have, as we stated above, but forty thousand troops, and can expect but twenty thousand from Sweden. The Germans, hence, to take a military view of this conflict, may look upon their prey as secure, the more so as England, spite of her evident desires in the matter, cannot act alone in favor of Denmark, and that France, for purposes of her own, will not act jointly with England in this question. It is evident that Napoleon wishes to show to the world the want of power and influence which mars the efforts of England, and at the same time cause Europe to feel that France is the controlling Power. If England will consent to a congress, then France will speedily arrest this war, as, joining with England, she could dictate to Germany.

Prussia would be influenced by France and England, because she is now making war against the will of her Legislature. It will be borne in mind that the King dismissed the Chamber, and caused the refusal to vote the appropriations, and that at present Prussia is making war upon what small surplus of former years devoted to that purpose may still exist. If, however, Germany, unchecked by France, conquers the duchies, it must not be supposed that the matter could then end. The Danes would, sooner or later, make such alliances as would allow them to engage in war once more; and England, whose pride will find the means to punish Germany. There can be no doubt that consequences of the most important character must follow upon the capture and occupation of the duchies by the German Confederation. A general war in Europe would seem, then, almost inevitable. Jealousies and anger will have been aroused which might but war can satisfy, and those nationalities which now sigh for reform will undertake the achievement of their desires, and disorders and insurrections will become general. Austria will see an opportunity of bending the head of the confederation, and will intrigue for it. Russia will see in the troubles of her neighbors an escape from her own; France will see the gain of those Rhenish provinces she has so long coveted; and this, once a war is well begun, no one may say where it will end.—N. Y. Herald.

The Invasion of Jutland.

As the Spring opens, the horizon of Europe darkens. The invasion of Jutland by the German Confederates presents the Danish question in a more threatening phase. This peninsula is a portion of the old realm of Denmark. The Germans, having occupied both Schleswig and Holstein, with the exception of the island of Als, are now pushing the war into territory to which they have no claim, and menace the little kingdom with subjugation. Against this movement France and England protest; they fear that if the Germans succeed in conquering Jutland, the peninsula will be held by the invaders on account of its commanding position. England, especially, deems the increase of the German power in the Baltic, and the petty look on while such a base for commercial and naval development is wrested from the Danish King. Napoleon's coveted opportunity has arrived. He could not prudently interfere in a quarrel between the Federal Diet and the King of Denmark over the Duchies which it was notorious that the people of those Duchies were in full sympathy with the German Confederation, but he can with reason, offer to prevent the extinguishment of the old Scandinavian Kingdom, and be assured of the support of the French nation. Recent advice state that the remonstrance addressed by the Emperor to Prussia is less warlike in tone than Earl Russell's protest, but there is a general conviction that the milder document means action and a prevailing doubt as to the loud talk of England signifying anything more than the bluster of diplomacy. The difference between the two Western Powers is, that Napoleon generally talks most peacefully when he is about to strike, while Earl Russell frequently threatens, and retreats when the question is referred to the arbitration of the world. Besides it is the conviction of Europe that England desires peace, for the sake of commercial gain, and Napoleon needs war to sustain himself and execute his ambitious designs. The remonstrance sent from Paris to Berlin indicates that Napoleon will take the initiative in sustaining Denmark against German encroachments. Such a contest will gratify the French army, on the sympathies of a majority of the nation. Since Napoleon's massacre of the French fugitives from Waterloo the French and Prussians have not met on the battlefield, and tradition has kept alive the desire to punish the foe who so terribly abused their advantage in 1815. Ever since the fall of the first Napoleon there has been a keen rivalry between the military systems favored at Berlin and Paris, a lively discussion of the comparative merits of the Prussian and French troops, and a thinly disguised desire to test these questions in actual conflict. The military pride of Prussia will not permit her to acknowledge the superiority of France in the field, though the latter has greater resources for war. Backed by Austria and all the minor States of Germany, it is not surprising that the Court of Berlin adheres to the design of invading Jutland, notwithstanding the warning received from Paris.

Events and affinities are rapidly ranging the Powers of Europe in hostile camps. If Napoleon moves an army to the Rhine and gives the signal, the tremendous shock will follow. France, England, Italy, Denmark and Sweden will be opposed to Austria, Prussia, the minor States of Germany, and, ultimately, Russia; for we do not suppose the central Powers of Europe would invite this conflict without some assurance of the support of the Czar. War will rage from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and from the Danube to the Rhine. The Italians will attempt to add Venetia to their kingdom and give abundant employment to the Austrian army in that quarter. The English will probably go directly to the relief of Denmark and operate against the German forces in Jutland; for in that quarter the English fleet could render most service, and their commercial interests be most obviously served by sustaining the Danes. England must look after the shop. There also, the ships and soldiers of Sweden would be available against the Germans, unless the Russians should give the counterweight of the great Gustavus employment nearer home. The advance of a French army from the Rhine toward the historic fields of Germany would compel the concentration of the hosts of central Europe and there would occur the battles destined to have decisive influence upon the fortunes of the war. France has not now the advantage of the first Napoleon's genius for command, and the conditions of the conflict would be more equal. Unless some military genius be developed by the war, there is not likely to be either a Jena or an Austerlitz for either belligerent.

We watch the progress of warlike indications in Europe with anxious eyes, chiefly because of the important influence a general conflict on that continent must exercise upon American affairs. War in Europe signifies to us exemption from foreign interference on this continent, increased immigration, increased influx of capital for investment, and the rapid revival of our commerce. Our sky brightens as that of the Old World becomes overcast by thunder clouds, and we become strong and confident of triumph as those who looked us in the hour of our calamity and labored for our destruction see the storm about to break over their heads.—Sec. Union.

Miss Dickinson in Washington.

The following article is cut from the editorial columns of the Washington Chronicle. It is entitled "Miss Anna E. Dickinson in the House of Representatives."

Corrine of republican politics! pushing back with passionate gestures the thick tresses that heaved over her temple, and with face of beauty upturned in a gaze of irrepressible adoration, how thou shottest electric fires through thy three hundred auditors by the sublime words: "I never met a private soldier without being filled with a feeling of profound respect." Sister of the heroic—youthful sister of the free and the true—thou fillest du regiment of this great war of freedom in America, let us humbly, very humbly, give you the hand of political brotherhood. That was a wonderful sight on Saturday night in the Capitol. A young girl but twenty-one years old—dismissed scarcely eighteen months ago from broad-getting employment in the Philadelphia Mint, for criticizing, in a woman's literary club, the soldiery and policy of General McClellan—conducted to the Speaker's chair of the House of Representatives by the Vice President of the United States; followed there by the Speaker of the House, and introduced by the Vice President to an audience that crowded all sitting and standing room in the great hall, among whom were the President of the United States, the most distinguished of the Senators and Representatives, the heads of Departments and Bureaus, and the chief of the men of talents and devotion, who, at the Capital of the nation, urge the great war for liberty; a girl of twenty-one, modest and beautiful; powerful by her inspirations, yet childlike as a cotter's child; quietly at times in her poses and her passion, yet garbed like a Quakeress as a common sense, and under the dominion of imperial truth and duty, yet speaking without any show of authority; positive, yet modest; uncompromising, yet modest; passionately radical, still modest and girl-like; scornful in just hate, the escape of the electric fervor against wrong, of which God makes a child his medium; but in her language, which flash out from her young soul without guile to it, as lightning dash of from conducting points of gold; full of rebuke, which does but utter truth and has no accompaniment of conceit; boundless in her love of humanity, for which she moans, and prays, and demands, with an aspiration that only can be kindled from the altar upon which Christ laid himself down for the quality and fraternity of his race; a young, repressed, slim-waisted girl, with curls cut short, as if for school, with eyes black with the mirthfulness of a child, save when they blaze with the visions of a prophetess, holding spell-bound in the Capital of the nation for one hour and ten minutes, three thousand politicians, statesmen and soldiers, while she talked to them of peace, statesmanship and war! It was a wonderful sight, and it was a wonderful success.

Joan of Arc never was grander, and could not have been better, in her maid of battle, than was this Philadelphia maid in her statesmanlike demand that the war do not cease till slavery lies dead and buried under the feet of the North, and its epitaph is traced with the point of a bayonet dipped in the young blood of the nation. Could not have been better for France than was this girl for America, in her demand that the territory wrested back from the rebellion be used to underlay the development of the blacks in America into full citizenship with the ownership in fee of agricultural land. Could never have been wiser and better than was this girl when she moved to with her little white hand the doors of the Supreme Court of the United States as at present constituted, and forbade the adjudication therein of the proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebels. Could not have been grander than was this girl in her dedication of the courage that warbles upon death at the double-quick, for country, for freedom and for truth. Could not have been grander than was this girl's pointing with her hand to the lips of the wounded men of the people, and wiping away with her very hair the damps of agony from the brows of brave lying on battlefields and lingering in hospitals—grander than her worshipful love of men made beautiful by war wounds in the face—grander than the sweep of the warm and the call of the voice with which she demanded peace and reverence for the heroes who already in phalanx march one-armed, and on crutches and canes go slowly past us to the final emancipation of the grave.

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.

Have Lately Received

—PER—

"HAE HAWAII,"

"DOLPHIN!"

And Other Vessels,

The Following

MERCHANDISE!

All of which is Offered For Sale

—At the—

Lowest Market Prices!

OIL SHOOKS, NEW AND OLD.

Whale blubber, Beef and pork, Ours assorted sizes, Iron pots, Scrap bronzes, Casks wrought spikes, Kegs black paint, White lead and zinc, Paint oil, Blocks, bush and patent shives, Casks vinegar.

NAPHTHA!

An Excellent Substitute for Turpentine.

Black varnish, a very superior article for wood or iron work, Copper's and tinners' rivets, Boat nails, Boat boards, Powder in kegs and tins.

A Choice Lot of Stationery!

Hand spikes, Ships scrapers, Coal lines, Caulking mallets, Copper tacks, Corn brooms, Water pails, Nests measures, Shovels, Axes handles, Tanned and Manila rope, all sizes, Dibs, Rosin and cement.

CALIFORNIA LIME!

California Bricks!

Okum, Hemp twine, Lard, California beans, Cotton and oats, Stove linings, Coal matches, Paint brushes, Paints.

RED WOOD LUMBER,

Red Wood Shingles,

Red Wood Posts,

1 Two Seat Carryall.

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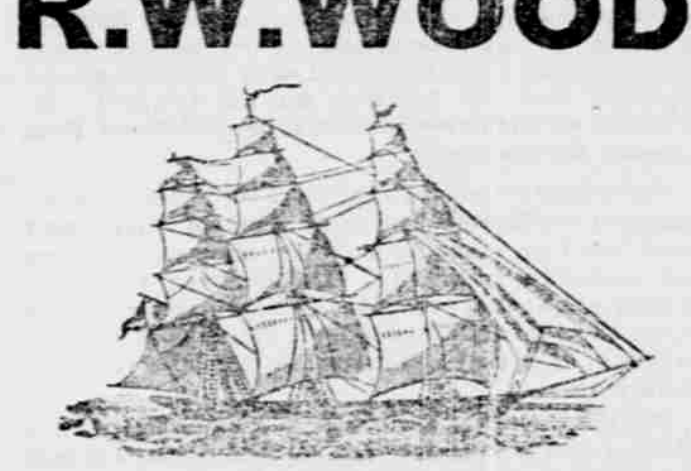
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Have Received

FROM BREMEN!

PER BARK

R.W. WOOD



JUST ARRIVED!

The Following Cargo of

MERCHANDISE!

Selected for this Market:

DRY GOODS.

English Turkey red and yellow prints, Pink and yellow, New styles, Fancy, Two, Three, and Four, New styles, Mourning, Plain Turkey red cottons, White cottons, Embossed, Blue and white, Blue denim, Red ticking, Heavy stripes, White cotton drill, Imitation linen drill, Cotton pant suit, Plain colors, Tarnished, Cotton velvet, Fancy printed cotton velvets, Colored and fancy Saxony flannels, White flannels, Madras and other, Striped, Scotch ginghams, Belgian ginghams, Oregon linen, Black cottons, Black alpaca, Oregon checks, Mourning muslins, Printed muslins, Bishop lawn, Victoria lawn, Tarnished, Tarnished, White book muslins, Mosquito netting, Blue and black broad cloth, White linen shirtings, White and black table damasks, Bunting, red, white, and blue.

CLOTHING, &c.

Blue pilot cloth jackets, Blue pilot cloth pants, Bunting in pants, Cashmere pants, Black and blue cloth pants, Calico sack coats, Cloth sack coats, Black and blue cloth mantles, Grey woolen trousers, White muslin vests, Waterproof coats, Cheviot pants, Hickory shirts, White L. B. shirts.

HOSIERY, &c.

Men's grey and white merino socks, Men's brown and black cotton socks, Women's black and white cotton stockings, Children's cotton socks and stockings, Men's grey merino undershirts, Men's heavy woolen socks and stockings, Men's fine merino undershirts, Pink cotton undershirts.

HATS, &c.

Men's felt hats, large assortment, new style, Boys' hats and caps, Girls' straw hats, Ladies' straw hats, Large assortments, new style.

SADDLERY.

Men's all kinds of saddles, English, French imitation English saddles, English, French saddles, new styles, Cotton and worsted saddle girths, Throat lugs and spurs, Cheviot pants, Hickory shirts, White L. B. shirts.

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.

Cases best Martell's brandy, Brandy in 5 and 10 gallon kegs, Genuine Holland gin, Cases superior claret, Claret in bottles, London porter in quarts and pints, Hamburg porter in quarts and pints, Cases best India pale ale in quarts and pints, Hops and malted barley, Bass & Co., J. J. Jeffrey & Co., Portwine, Sherry, Blenders, Champagne in quarts and pints, Ruffert pure fine, Reims, J. J. Jeffrey & Co., Chateau.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

English hemp canvas, No. 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Cotton duck, Large assortment of best Russian cordage 1 1/2 to 4 inches, Manila cordage, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, English lump coal, 12 to 14 inches, Yellow metal sheathing 16 to 20 cwt., Composition nails, Copper and iron pump tanks, Superior English white zinc paint, in iron cans, Copper and iron pump tanks, Dark green paint, in iron cans, Black paint, Chrome green, Red lead, Venetian red, Yellow ochre, Boiled linseed oil, in iron cans, Spruce of tar, Pitch, Paint and marking brushes.

GROCERIES.

Pearl sugar, Mannas, Pearl barley, Split peas, Tapioca, Sage, Rape seed, Canary seed, Caraway seed, in demijohns, Prunes in 10 lbs each, Raisins in 10 and 15 boxes, Currants in jars, 10 lbs each, Westphalia hams, Sausages, Swiss cheese, Sardines in 10 and 15 tins, Chocolate, Crushed sugar, Loaf sugar, Candies, Norwegian codfish in 10 boxes, Black pepper in bags, Indigo blue, Liquorice, Liverpool yellow soap, Saltwater soap, Banks tin, English bar iron, assorted, Swedish bar iron, No. 4, 5, 6, Hoop iron, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch, Iron lined sawpans and tacks, Enamelled pans, Shot, Percussion caps, Sheet zinc, Muskets, Butcher knives, Gun knives, Pen and Pocket knives, Knives and forks, Jewellers, Tailors' trimmings, Silver plated tinware, Scissors, needles.

SUNDRIES.

Large assortment grey, white, blue and green woolen Blankets, Printed cotton handkerchiefs, silk finish, Cambric hdkfs, White muslin hdkfs, printed border, Silk corns, large size, Silk pongee hdkfs, printed border, Huckleback towels, Linen and cotton Turkish towels, Linen thread, brown, bleached and black; Shoe thread, Coats' wool cotton, Allen's, Black & White, Black & White, White linen tape, Wooden saws, Cashmere shawls, Mohair and silk mantles, M and P buttons, Agate buttons, Metal and bone buttons, Rich brooms, Cotton curtain fringes, Silk umbrellas, Looking glasses, 1 1/2 and 2 inch, Blackboard & coat, Playing cards, Oil shovels, Smoking tobacco, Assortment of fine GLASSWARE, Eggs, Soap, Denim, Soda ash in original casks, Spoons, Gilt moulding, English fire bricks, square and pier, Printing paper, Portland cement, Roman pitch, Coarse and fine dairy salt, Toilet soap, Genuine Eau de Cologne, Muscovy oil, Hair oil, Malagasy washcloths, Mahogany washcloths, Jaccaranda easy chairs and tables, Extension tables, Cane seat chairs and sofas, Market and knife baskets, A large assortment of STATIONERY, consisting of Exchange books, Blank books, Bill paper, Bookkeeping paper, Promissory Notes, Note paper, Bill paper, Bookkeeping paper, Lead pencils, Carpenter's pencils, Steel pens, Tinted paper, etc., etc.

Advertisements.

Honolulu Iron Works!

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND

Blacksmith Coal always on hand!

Old Iron and Brass &c., purchased.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS and OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, beg to notify the

owners and agents of sugar plantations that they are em-

powered to issue policies of Insurance against Fire on machinery,

buildings, &c., at moderate rates—this affording good

security for advances made to planters. They have also received

instructions from the head office in London, to reduce the rate

of premium on ordinary risks, and as they are prepared to issue

policies on warehouses, &c., at the reduced rates.

JACKSON, GILLES & CO., Agents for the Northern Assurance Company.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL!

HONOLULU, H. I.

IN THE LARGEST AND BEST ARRANGED

HOTEL on the Islands. It contains all the modern

improvements, and every convenience for the Con-

fort of its Patrons.

Persons visiting this Hotel, can be served with meals and

refreshments of the best the market affords.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated. The

tables are well arranged and completely furnished; and

the house will continue to be kept as a FIRST CLASS

HOTEL in every respect.

SAMUEL LOLLER, Proprietor.

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, dealers in General

Merchandise. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment

of merchandise, for the supply of Whalers and Merchant

vessels.

AGENTS FOR THE

Regular Dispatch Line of Packets,

BETWEEN

HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.

Bark "Comet," Capt. Jas. M. Green,

"Yankee," Capt. John P. Kelly,

"Young Hector," C. S. Chidwick.

One of the above vessels will be dispatched regularly every

three weeks, or often.

Freight and Passengers taken at the lowest rates.

All of the above vessels have superior accommodations for

Passengers, for whom every comfort will be afforded.

Through Bills Lading, will be given at Honolulu, for merchandise

to New York or Boston, the freight being reshipped at San

Francisco, on board first class clipper without extra expense

to shippers.

Shippers can also procure at Boston or New York, through

Bills Lading, for freight shipped via San Francisco, of Messrs.

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Dispatch Line, at San Francisco.

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TO LET!

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING

for sale, on a beautiful lot, near the

city, with a large garden, and

possessions given on the 1st of April, 1864.

Apply to J. I. DOWSETT.

TO LET!

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE IN NEU-

ANY VALLEY, with pleasant garden

and enclosed pasture for one or two horses; occupied

at present by J. G. DUNN, Esq. Suitable for a family or

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ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE COT-

tages, with every convenience, situated in the

suburbs of the city.

Apply to JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE.

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THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT TO

leave this Kingdom, all persons indebted to him are re-

quested to make immediate payment at CHUN HOON & Co's,

and those having claims against him please to present them at

Chun Hoon & Co's, before the 1st of April, 1864.

CHUN HON & CO.

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A VERY CHOICE LOT OF CALIFORNIA

A WINE in bond or duty paid,

Cases Port wine, Cases Sherry wine, Cases Claret wine,

Cases Burgundy wine, Cases Champagne wine, Cases Brandy wine,

Cases Whisky wine, Cases Gin wine, Cases Rum wine,

Cases Cognac wine, Cases Benedictine wine, Cases Anisette wine,

Cases Maraschino wine, Cases Cherry wine, Cases Apple wine,

Cases Peach wine, Cases Plum wine, Cases Strawberry wine,

Cases Raspberry wine, Cases Elderberry wine, Cases Mulberry wine,

Cases Currant wine, Cases Gooseberry wine, Cases Elderberry wine,

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